

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year By
THE HERALD COMPANY.

HELP Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FUND.

BELIEVING THAT NEWSPAPERS, like individuals, should never weary of well doing, The Herald this morning calls attention to the efforts now under way to secure funds with which to purchase a lot and erect a Young Men's Christian Association building commensurate with the city's needs. It is especially important that those who intend to subscribe to the fund—and many have doubtless been holding back—should come forward within the next few days.

It will be remembered that George Foster Peabody, the well known New York philanthropist, some time ago agreed to give Salt Lake the handsome sum of \$25,000 as a starter on a Y. M. C. A. building, provided enough additional money to complete the structure was raised by June 1. It is entirely possible that Mr. Peabody would generously grant an extension of time, but it would be a humiliation to the committees in charge of the work to ask him to take such action.

Nor is there any necessity for making the request. The canvass for funds has thus far progressed satisfactorily, but it is manifestly impossible for the committees to see everybody who would like to give something or who should give something. The amount already pledged is considerable, but it lacks a good deal of being sufficient to meet Mr. Peabody's requirement.

After closely figuring out the city's needs, the Y. M. C. A. directors reached the conclusion that \$100,000 would be necessary. This sum, of course, is inclusive of Mr. Peabody's donation, leaving \$75,000 to be raised here. Now, \$75,000 seems a large fortune to most of us, but the amount is really trifling when measured against the good the money will do in reclaiming the boys and young men.

For \$100,000, we are informed, a lot can be purchased and a building erected that will fit up special junior rooms for 600 boys with parlors, magazine, study and game rooms and library; it will fit up all these rooms on a larger scale for young men. There will be a large reception room, offices, an auditorium to seat 400, a gymnasium, swimming pool, handball court, bath and locker rooms, lunch rooms, night school rooms for 300, special manual training and industrial night school rooms and forty-three dormitories.

Doesn't that seem like a good deal for the money? And is it not certain that, with all these attractions to win them, hundreds of boys and young men will spend many hours amid clean, wholesome, healthful surroundings that would otherwise be spent on the streets, in saloons, cheap billiard rooms and the like? Not such a bad investment, after all, is it, you men of money who have been hesitating?

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

TOMORROW IN MANY SECTIONS OF the United States the hundredth anniversary of the birth of a man who was described by Walt Whitman as "the truest, sanest, most moral, sweetest literary man on record," will be celebrated. The man was Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and philosopher. And the tribute paid him by his brother poet was thoroughly deserved.

Do you know Emerson deserved a good deal of credit for just living out his long life. For practically fifty-one years, from 1831 to his death in 1882, he was more or less an invalid. When the world was just opening for him his health gave way under the strain of long study and he was forced to go to Europe in search of strength. The trip restored him somewhat, but he was never a strong man, although he passed the allotted span by several years.

Emerson is better known as a philosopher than as a poet, although much of his poetical work is of so high a standard that few American poets, or poets of any nation, have ever approached it. His philosophy will be remembered, though, when his poems have been forgotten, for the philosophy of Emerson was the kind that counts. Let us take, for example, an extract from his essay on "Self-reliance," such as "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines."

That is just another way of saying that wise men change their minds, but fools, never. And how much better Emerson says it. Again, "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm," and "Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy," and "The manly part is to do with might and main what you can do." But epigrams from Emerson can be multiplied endlessly.

There is a deal of comfort for struggling writers in the recollection that his "Nature," one of the best known of all his works, was before the public for thirteen years before 500 copies of it had been sold. It has been said of him that no other American author of note was ever forced to wait so long for an audience. Emerson, too, was more than neglected. He was even abused by some of his contemporaries, as, for instance, John Quincy Adams, the lifelong friend of Emerson's father, who said of Ralph:

"After falling in the every-day vocations of a Unitarian preacher and schoolmaster, he starts a new doctrine of transcendentalism, declares all the old revelations superannuated and worn out, and announces the approach of new revelations." But the criticism of Adams and of others was more than compensated for by this tribute from Richard Garnett, who wrote:

"More than any other of the great writers of the age, he is a voice. He is almost impersonal. He is pure from the taint of sect, clique or party. He does not argue, but announces; he speaks when the spirit moves him, but not longer. He helps us to understand the enigma how Confucius and Buddha, and Socrates, and greater teachers still, should have produced such marvelous effects by mere oral utterance."

MACHEN SHOULD BE OUSTED.

THERE IS EVERY INDICATION that the best interests of the postoffice department will be subserved by the removal of Superintendent Machen of the rural free delivery system. If Mr. Machen has been guilty of nothing worse, he is certainly guilty of negligence of an almost criminal character. Instead of conducting the affairs of his department in a business-like manner, as they should have been conducted, he almost allowed the department to run itself.

No other conclusion is possible from his own admission. Months ago he was notified that he must not permit the creation of a deficit. Yet in the face of positive and definite instructions he did allow a deficit, and it was no small deficit either, for it reached a total of more than \$300,000. And in this matter Mr. Machen was at least guilty of evasion.

He said at first that the deficit was \$20,000. Within a few days he was forced to own up to ten times that sum, and it may develop later that the amount is considerably larger. Evidently the government is sorely in need of business men at the head of its bureaus. The time has passed when men whose only recommendation is party fealty should be permitted to hold office—if, indeed, there ever was such a time.

Many politicians labor under the impression that governments were created, and especially this government, for the purpose of rewarding with offices of trust and emolument men who work for the party in power; that it doesn't make any difference whether or not an individual is qualified for a certain post, provided he meets the party service test.

There has been altogether too much of this sort of thing. The result has been scandal after scandal in government departments. Hardly a branch of the service has escaped deserved censure at the hands of the people. The postoffice department is the latest to feel the lash of popular condemnation and the end of the investigations reluctantly undertaken by the postmaster general is not yet in sight.

We trust every charge made by Tilchoe, the former cashier, will be thoroughly sifted and the evidence given to the public so that it may judge for itself as to the guilt or innocence of the parties involved.

Replying to the letter from Cartoonist Nelson of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Nelson threatened to sue him for damages for referring to Nelson as a "vagabond" and an

"outcast," Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania says he did not intentionally allude to Nelson. This is an artful dodge entirely worthy of Pennypacker. Nelson's name was signed to the cartoon objected to by the governor, and he identified Nelson so positively that nobody was in doubt for a minute. However, the cartoonist is willing to accept the "apology," thereby showing a magnanimity that will surely be lost on Pennypacker.

ABOUT CHINESE EXCLUSION.

AN OGDEN FRIEND asks The Herald to throw some light on any legislation enacted by the last congress by way of supplementing the Chinese exclusion act, usually known as the Geary law, which expired by limitation on May 5, 1902. For his information and for the information of others who may care to know about the matter, we present this morning a brief history of Chinese exclusion in the United States.

By the terms of what is known as the Burlingame treaty, ratified Nov. 23, 1869, free immigration from China to the United States and from the United States to China was secured. The result was an immediate influx of Celestials which continued for a number of years. Chinese exclusion was first discussed in the late seventies. The wage-earners of the Pacific states found the Chinese competition too strong for them and they rebelled.

Largely through their efforts congress in 1879 passed a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. President Hayes vetoed the measure, stating as a reason for his action that it was a violation of the Burlingame treaty. He made the suggestion that the treaty be amended, and this was accomplished in July, 1881. The amendment provided that "Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation or suspension of immigration."

A bill was immediately passed by congress suspending Chinese immigration for a period of twenty years. President Arthur killed it with a veto on the ground that the term was too long. In 1882 a third measure was passed and became a law. It suspended Chinese immigration for ten years. With a few amendments calculated to make the statute more effective, this law was continued in force until May 5, 1892, when the Geary law, which extended the exclusion period for ten years more, was passed.

After a long debate in which the steamship companies interested managed to stir up considerable opposition, the Fifty-seventh congress, at its first session, practically made the Geary law's provisions perpetual. The measure says that the exclusion act shall be in force "until otherwise provided by law." Chinese laborers only are excluded under the statute, it being provided in our treaty of 1894 with China that the right of Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure to visit the United States and sojourn here for a time shall not be interfered with.

Our Ogdan friend also wishes some information about the amendments enacted by congress at the last session to the general immigration act. The principal amendment provides that a prohibited immigrant may not only be stopped at his port of entry, but may, at any time within three years after his arrival, be deported. Within two years the steamship company bringing him over must bear all the expense of the deportation. Anarchists are included in the list of the prohibited, and the immigrant tax is increased from \$1 to \$2 for each individual.

The council should not interfere with the proposed construction by the Consolidated Railway & Power company of another track on the First street hill. This is a dangerous bit of road under the most favorable circumstances, and with a single track it is doubly dangerous. The safety and convenience of the public demand the immediate completion of the improvement, and no objections should be allowed to block its progress.

Reliance seems to be a great deal faster boat than many of us gave her credit for being. It looks now as if Sir Thomas would have to keep on building Shamrocks until the end of time and then for a few years longer. The America's cup is here to stay.

The late Captain W. F. Norton of Louisville left instructions in his will that his friends should have all the best things to drink at his funeral. It is not known as yet whether or not the captain's shade will join the other collection of spirits.

Adulterated foreign wines are to be excluded from this country. If the government will also exclude American wines shipped abroad and then reshipped to us with foreign labels on the bottles another illegitimate industry will be broken up.

We are authorized to deny the rumor that Dentist G. E. Ellerbeck tried to knock a few teeth out of the countenance of Dentist T. A. Clawson in order to increase his practice. Dentist Ellerbeck does not do Dentist Clawson's work.

Mayor Thompson still owns some handsome business blocks on Main street that must have cost at least 35 cents each, that are still undamaged by the weather. However, the worst is feared.

Gentlemen who are fond of private poker parties will consider the proposition for the grand jury to investigate them as a high-handed piece of interference with the rights of citizens.

After all, there is a sun, despite the rapidly growing belief that it had ceased to exist. Yesterday morning we had a few hours of sunshine and the world certainly did "look good."

Now the question is: If it rains in Salt Lake next Friday, will the new weather man be guilty of lese majesty or will Ben Heywood simply organize a mob and lynch him?

County Commissioner Wilson is said to favor a new county poor farm. Wouldn't a new board of commissioners suit the taxpayers better?

But just think what fine bathing we would have in the lake if this weather should continue for about five years longer.

World's Best Band.

To The Salt Lake Herald:
Will you please give the following information in The Sunday Herald: Which band is considered the best in the world?
P. S.—This has reference to a brass and reed band.
Mercur, May 22.

There is no band which can justly be called the best in the world. Every great music center, and especially those of foreign countries, have organizations which are practically faultless in technique and execution. There are any number of bands which have a world-wide reputation, among them being Sousa's band of this country. Germany, Italy and France all occupy a very high standard in the matter of their musical organizations.

"A Message to Garcia."

To The Salt Lake Herald:
Will you please answer in Sunday's Herald what the "Message to Garcia" was, and the meaning thereof?
Salt Lake City, May 20.

The article in question was written by Elbert Hubbard, commendatory of Lieutenant Rowan, who had been given the letter by President McKinley to deliver to Garcia. Garcia's whereabouts was unknown, as he was in hiding in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba, but the lieutenant was equal to the emergency and succeeded in delivering the message. See Herald of May 10 for complete story.

The Gus Thomas Anecdote.

(New York Press.)
Adolph Klauber told an anecdote of Augustus Thomas quite as suggestive as humorous. He is said to have replied to a fellow dramatist, who had remarked that he had seen and heard Thomas' last comedy and "had not got a laugh out of it," that he, Thomas, had been asked for an opinion on a rejected tragedy by the other fellow and "had got a laugh out of every line." This retort discourteous is familiar in some form or another to almost every period of our literature. Instances recalled are of the author who asked the literary critic, "Have you read my last poem?" and was answered, "I hope so," and another who asked, "Have you seen my 'Descent into Hell'?" and was told, "No, but I should like to." The old story gains nothing by repetition in new form.

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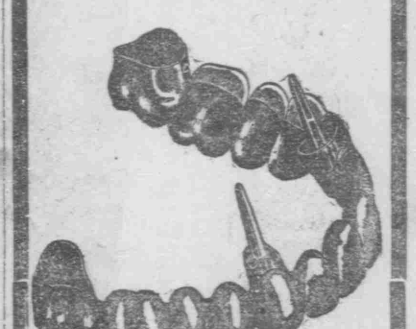
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